

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

First District Convention.

The republican electors of the first congressional district, are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Chilton Junction, Tuesday, May 1st, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to represent this district in the national republican convention to be held at Chicago, June 19th. Also to name one presidential elector and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. Rock county will be entitled to 12 delegates, Walworth 9, Racine 9, Jefferson 9, and Kenosha 9.

W. H. HAMILTON, Chairman.
Geo. A. YOUNG, Secretary of Committee.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican county convention is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the city of Jamesville, at two o'clock p. m. on Monday, April 24th, 1888, for the following purposes: To select thirteen delegates to represent Rock county in the Republican Congressional Convention for the First Congressional District, which convention will be held at Madison, May 1st, 1888, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the Republican National Convention, and to place in nomination a republican presidential elector for the First Congressional District.

To choose thirteen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Madison May 14th, which convention will assemble for the purpose of electing four delegates, and alternates, to the Republican National Convention, and the election of a republican State Central Committee.

And to transact any other business that may come before the convention.

The several towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:
Beloit, Bradford, fifth ward city of Jamesville, two (2) each; Avon, Harmony, Jamesville, Johnston, La Prairie, Magnolia, Rock, first ward city of Beloit, three (3) each; Clinton, Leno, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Tardie, City of Edgerton, second and fourth wards city of Beloit, third ward city of Jamesville, four (4) each; Spring Valley, third ward city of Beloit, second ward city of Jamesville, (3) each; fourth ward city of Jamesville, (3) each; fifth ward city of Jamesville, seven (7) each; Milton eight (8) Union nine (9).

By Order of the County Committee.

W. T. VANHORN,
R. J. BURGER,
M. V. BART,
S. C. GALT,
S. L. WADE,
Republican County Committee,
Jamesville, Wis., April 15th, 1888.

CONKLING'S REPLY TO CURTIS.

There were a great many great occasions in Mr. Conkling's life. He was a leader of men. He was progressive and aggressive. He was impetuous at times in his bearing, and unrelenting always in his powerful opposition to the shame and hypocrisy of professional political reform. Mr. Conkling was a stalwart in politics. No man who ever held an office under the government, or was ever honored with an election to a high place of trust, was ever more from stain than he. He could no more be tempted by the lures of office, or seduced by flattery or bought with money, than Paul could be moved by Ephesians. His public life was one free from credit mobbing, free from the influence of monopolies, free from every method that is against man's best integrity, and yet he had for an opponent that political Phisreos of all political Phisreos, George William Curtis. It is upon the record as bold as sunlight can make it, that Mr. Conkling never prostituted his office for money or power, and yet it is upon record that Mr. Curtis sold his manhood, his political convictions, and betrayed his party, in order to retain his position as (editor of Harper's Weekly. It was this man Curtis who was bought with thirty pieces of silver, who made a warfare on the political conduct of Horace Conkling.

It is well worth bringing to the mind of the Gazette reader the final clash that took place between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Curtis. As the saying is, "it was the story over again of the blue-haired lap-dog worrying the lion." In the New York republican state convention held at Rochester in 1877, resolutions were adopted which criticized the administration of Mr. Hayes. Whether the resolutions were wise or not, is not met for discussion at this time. Maine, under the leadership of Mr. Blaine, adopted very much the same resolutions, and Iowa, where politics were guided very much by the influence of Mr. Allison, did the same thing. So it appears that the Rochester convention was not the only republican convention of that year which opposed, to a certain degree, the administration of Mr. Hayes.

On these resolutions there was a clash between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Curtis. Curtis began the attack. He showed his contempt for Mr. Conkling at every opportunity in the convention. In the editorial columns of that journal of anti-political civilization, Harper's Weekly, he constantly made unmanly attacks on Mr. Conkling. So when the New York senator's time came to speak for himself and to defend his party, he gave Mr. Curtis such a withering rebuke and seemed so merciless in his daring thrusts that nearly everybody felt like crying "stop!" But Mr. Conkling did not. He said his crossbow of Curtis's feelings, until he said:

"Some of these men who, in newspapers and elsewhere, are crying the whip over republicans and playing school-masters to the republican party and its conscience and convictions! Some of them are men-milliners and the distasteful and corrupt knavery of politics; men whose (Curtis) have been expended in denouncing honest people who, in storm and sun and wind and peace, have clung to the republican flag and defended it against those who tried to turn it to the dust. Some of them are men who, when they could work themselves into conventions, have attempted to belittle and belabor republican administrations and to parade their own timidity of purity. Some of them have sought nomination at the hands of demagogues, and some, with the zeal of neophytes and the bitterness of apostates, have done more than self-respecting democrats would do to slander their government and countrymen. Some of these worthless magicians, as reformers, their vociferation and industry is to lament the sins of other people. They forget that parties are not built up by de-

portment or by ladies' magazines or gaudy. Their stock in trade is racial self-righteousness. When Dr. Johnson defined patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel he was not wrong of the then undeveloped capabilities and use of the word 'reform.'

No man ever received a more scathing lash than Mr. Curtis did in the Rochester convention, and yet his name was not mentioned by Mr. Conkling. He fairly skinned Curtis alive and then held him up at arm's length for public reprobation. Curtis was galled and beaten. The convention went with Conkling thereafter, two to one, and from that day to this the "man-milliner", the political Judas, has never ceased to regret the time he led in an unjust assault on Horace Conkling.

The Rockford Register says, "We have seven prohibition aldermen, and a prohibition mayor, but not one of them third party men. They are not prohibition for party's sake but on principle. All the eight are strong republicans. The only effective work for prohibition in Rockford, as elsewhere, is done by republicans." When all prohibitionists are as wise as their brethren at Rockford their work will not be in vain.

A large number of English railway companies frequently employ engineers and firemen for eighteen hours and upward. Signal men are also frequently employed for eighteen hours. Those in this country who are declaring that the laboring people of England are as well paid as in this country should inquire, to the pay of those eighteen hour men. Such an inquiry would interest them?

In the midst of disappointment and vexation of spirit, the New York Evening Post, the megawump of megawumps, finally confesses, that "Mr. Cleveland is not all that we would wish him to be." Poor thing! How terrible must be the feeling! But the Post would not be independent unless it still supported a bogus democratic reformer in preference to a republican candidate whose character is above reproach.

When the attention of Mr. Cleveland's friends are called to the fact that he opposed a second term in his letter of acceptance, the only answer they can make is that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent a president from being re-elected if he can get there. Thus, in less than four years has Mr. Cleveland's sayings and promises fallen in innocuous desuetude.

Mrs. Miln, the wife of that pretended savior, George C. Miln, is suing for a divorce. She has had a sad life with the ex-president who is now making himself ridiculous by trying to do some of Shakespeare's plays. Mrs. Miln will likely get a divorce.

Chief Arthur is back to Chicago. He says he is confident of a victory. The greatest victory he has won is keeping the Burlington brotherhood engineers and firemen out of employment for nearly three months.

The lens of the Luck telescope at San Francisco, magnifies 33,000 times, and it is wondered whether even this instrument is powerful enough to find the reforms inaugurated by the democratic administration.

John Sherman gets Ohio solid. Well, he should have it, and more too. There is nothing the republican party can give, but is too good to give to John Sherman.

Will some democratic paper which has honest intentions and some courage please explain why the democracy doesn't like Judge Gresham?

"THEIR WEAK SPOTS."

Under the foregoing heading the Portage Register prints an editorial on the presidential question to which the attention of the "Gazette" readers is invited. When Iowa goes into the great republican convention next June and asks to have her "favorite son" made the nominee for the presidency, it will be said: "He comes from a prohibition state and one that, moreover, is inclined to deal harshly if not unjustly by the railroads. He cannot be elected." When Illinois asks to have her "son of his father," the man who bears a name only second to Washington, made the first republican in the country, it will be said: "The son-of-his-father business was bankrupted last fall in New York and rational campaigns are no longer to be won on sentiment." When Indiana presents her worthy grandson of Old Tippecanoe as the choice of her politicians, the answer will be: "You should have agreed upon 'one or the other' of these men before coming here. It is dangerous for us to choose between them. Besides, the first would lose the Pacific coast on account of his Chinese record and the second would please the megawumps just about enough to stop their criticisms but not enough to win their votes, while there would still be danger of shaking the faith of the party in his petardship; and moreover it would be a bad precedent to make the bench the stepping stone to great political preferment." When Ohio gets the floor and asks to have her veteran senator and renowned resumption ex-secretary of the treasury made the leader of the republican hosts against the cohorts of Cleveland, the objection will be made: "You do not present your strongest man. Your people are more heartily for your governor than for the senator and besides, his late attempt to patch up his record on the Chicago question will not make him one of the Pacific States by any means. He carries too much baggage. This race is set at a pace that requires the winner to run at a gallop." When New York proposes the name of her scholarly and eloquent ex-railroad solicitor and asks to have him promoted

from the first railroad presidency in the country to the first national presidency in the world, the inevitable reply will be: "He may be all right and no doubt would make a good president, but you can't make the common people of the great west and northwest believe that it is wise or safe to put a life-long corporation, and especially railroad, attorney at the head of the government. With or without good and sufficient reason, too many would 'spot' him at the polls."

When Conkling says that her brilliant soldier senator is the man for the hour and place, it will be replied: "Good soldier, good legislator, good man; but he does not stand for anything definite in the minds of the people. He is too remote from the masses and right or wrong they call him with the kid-glove aristocrats. It is numbers that count at the ballot-box, and promotion from the ranks is as popular as ever."

Now, when all these objections are answered and proven to be rather fatal nor at all insuperable even, as probably they can be, Wisconsin will offer a name, a man and a record that will challenge and defy hostile criticism. Not a weak spot anywhere to be found. Neither explanation, apology, nor defense needed. Strung with the laboring men to whom when they revolted against defending railroad contractors, he sent "bread, not bullets." Strong with the business men and manufacturers whose all he protected from the fury of anarchy. Strong with the masses from whose ranks he has risen by their ten-fold repeated endorsement. Strong with the poor whose friend he has always been. Strong with the rich whose rights he has always preserved inviolate. Strong with all the people whose servant and ruler he has long been.

If the convention desires a "sure enough" winner of the great presidential race of 1888 let it take the advice of Wisconsin.

PREDICTING A SHORT CROP.

The Northwestern Miller "Thinks That Winter Wheat Will Make a Poor Showing—It Shows the Decrease Compared with Last Year, at 18,000,000 to 30,000,000 Bushels."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 20.—The prime winter wheat crop report in the Northwestern Miller says: "The developments of the last fourteen days, and particularly the last seven, have put a large percentage of the winter wheat in a condition where there is no longer any doubt. April has been favorable—sunshine and plenty of moisture, but both have failed to give the favorable change that was hoped for. Information of a reliable character at this stage of the month puts the shortage in the winter wheat belt at from 18,000,000 to 30,000,000, as compared with the preceding crop."

The most favorable reports still continue from Kansas, but correspondents recently report a decrease in the acreage as compared with former seasons. The winter wheat belt has moved westward to Kansas, and the chances for a prosperous season are by no means as favorable as when the great bulk of the wheat was grown in the eastern portion of the States.

The outlook in some portions of Mississippi, particularly in the Missouri river valley, were never better; in other parts the outlook is just the reverse. Correspondents in Texas seem highly encouraged, not only with the outlook for wheat, but the general crop prospects. Ample moisture would carry the wheat to harvest. The last fourteen days in Tennessee and Kentucky have been unusually favorable, but we at the North have lacked the sunning, and the wheat has been recovering a good deal of lost ground.

Illinois now promises to give the poorest yield per acre of any State in the winter wheat belt, and while other States have held their own, there has been a continued depredation in the general situation there since the first of April. In Indiana it is not quite so bad. From one-half to three-fourths of the acreage is in good condition and promises an average crop. The remainder ranges from fair to very poor.

Take the State of Ohio as a whole and particularly the southern portion, it is the showing at present is poor and discouraging, as with good rains there has been no corresponding general improvement.

THE LATE SENATOR CONKLING.

Funeral Preparations—Telegrams of Sympathy—The Dead Man's Estate.

New York, April 20.—The body of ex-Senator Conkling was placed in the coolest coffin noon yesterday. A committee of twenty-five appointed by the Common Council of New York will arrive here to-day to attend the funeral and will act as an escort to the remains during the journey to that place.

Telegrams continue to be received by the family expressing sorrow at the death of ex-Senator Conkling. They are sent from all parts of the United States. Resolutions adopted by the business men of Evansville, Ind., were also telegraphed, as were those of the republican committees of the Second and Nebraska districts.

The funeral services to be held in this city will take place at Trinity Church at 10 a. m. to-day. The procession will enter the church as follows: Mrs. Conkling with Colonel E. A. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Oakman, Alderman Conkling and Miss Conkling, Judge A. G. Cook and Howard Conkling, Mrs. C. S. Grant and her sons and their wives. Following will come the delegation of thirty of the citizens of Utica, headed by their mayor. A delegation of eight Congressmen and fifteen members of the Legislature will follow. No service will be preached. The funeral service of the Episcopal church will be read.

Mr. Conkling died a comparatively poor man. His house in Utica is valued at \$25,000. In addition to this he owned eight improved lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near the site proposed for the Episcopal Cathedral, and unimproved lots in the outskirts of Washington. Mr. Conkling also owned some securities. No will has been found.

INDIANA FOR HARRISON.

The District Conventions of the Hoosier State Carried by the Ex-Senator. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Conventions were held in each Congressional district in Indiana yesterday for the selection of delegates to the National Republican convention. The result was a sweeping victory for General Harrison. The Tenth district delegates were given no instructions, but they are Harrison men. The convention was most unanimously in favor of the nomination of Hon. A. G. Porter for Governor.

ADVICE TO BROTHERS.

Mrs. WISCONSIN'S SOUTHERN BROTHERS! We have for children reading. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

HE HOPES FOR DEATH.

Emperor Frederick Grover's Weary of the Struggle.

PRAYING FOR RELEASE FROM PAIN.

Posting That the End Is Near He Arranges His Financial Affairs—Latest Reports Announce an Improvement in His Condition.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Emperor's condition is somewhat more favorable. The fever is lower and his respiration easier. The discharge which occurred yesterday afternoon gave him much relief. The patient's breathing is free and almost normal. It tends, however, to prove that Dr. Mackenzie's diagnosis of phlebotomy in the trachea was correct. The progress of the pneumonia, the symptoms of which are very slight, shows no signs of increasing. The rumor that Dr. Hergmann Wednesday discovered an indication that cancer is forming is not confirmed. The doctors hold a consultation at 9:30 o'clock last night and the following bulletin, signed by Mackenzie, Wagner, Kruse, Howell and Leyden was issued: "On the whole, the Emperor is less feverish than he was yesterday. In the course of the day a rather large quantity of urine was discharged. The patient's breathing is now more quiet."

The Emperor did not leave his bed yesterday, and the accounts current of his sufferings are distressing. He said to Chaplain Koegel: "You pray for my preservation—rather pray for my release." He perseveres in transacting business and does not cease writing. The Emperor is often summoned to decipher the almost illegible characters and save him from the annoyance of rewriting them.

Yesterday morning the Emperor wrote on a slip of paper to his faithful valet, "He has a very good breakfast and wanted to get up, but the doctors would not let him rise. The fact that the doctors can not find evidence of disease of the lungs in any way proves that the lungs are not affected. The results of the operation of tracheotomy render it difficult to discover symptoms of lung disease. The Emperor takes mostly eggs beaten up in beef tea to the consistency of cream, and has a good deal of milk."

As a result of family negotiations a jointure of 12,000,000 marks is secured to the Empress, and Prince Henry inherits 1,000,000 marks upon the Emperor's death.

There is a large crowd continuously watching the castle. By special wish of the Emperor the public were permitted to come to the iron railing of the first court, where, yesterday afternoon, for the first time, the official bulletins were fixed. The doctors on leaving the palace were eagerly pined with questions. Empress Augusta arrived at the palace at midday and remained at the Emperor's bedside for half an hour. The other members of the family visited him toward evening when he felt fairly comfortable and read and worked and slept a little.

London, April 20.—A deputation Wednesday night presented to Queen Victoria an address signed by 1,000 British residents of Florence. They watched in procession royal family, with torches, lights and flags. Owing to greater news from Berlin the Queen will probably leave for that city to-day.

London, April 20.—The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent says: "There were rumors at midnight that the Emperor's feet were swelling, that pustules had begun to appear on his neck, and that there was much discharge from his throat." The Times correspondent says: "At midnight the Emperor's temperature was above 39 degrees, but owing to the immense discharge through the trachea the patient was much better. All the members of the royal family were immediately informed by telephone and telegraph of the improvement in the Emperor's condition."

SECURED HEAVY DAMAGES.

David S. Fotheringham Awarded \$20,000 Damages in His Suit Against the Adams Express Company for False Imprisonment.

St. Louis, April 20.—The jury in the suit of David S. Fotheringham against the Adams Express Company for damages for false imprisonment were instructed yesterday morning and after being out three hours and a half agreed on a verdict of \$20,000 for the plaintiff. The case grew out of the "Jim" Fotheringham robbery on the "Wisco" road in 1884, when the robbers secured \$50,000. A year ago the three robbers, Witcock, Hagitt and Weaver were captured in Chicago in the winter of 1887 and sent to the Missouri penitentiary. The men confessed, exonerating the express messenger, David S. Fotheringham, who had been held, and as it seemed to the jury, bounded by W. M. Damrell, agent of the company, and Pinkerton's detectives. The trial has occupied over two weeks, and more witnesses have been examined than in any case before tried in this city. Fotheringham was awarded \$20,000, and suit was originally instituted against Pinkerton, Damrell and the Adams Express Company, but the detectives and the agent were dropped out of the suit.

Collapse of a Kokomo (Ind.) Building.

Kokomo, Ind., April 20.—While workmen were excavating a cellar adjoining J. Starnes' large building yesterday the solid wall and east wing fell in. The building immediately took fire and was consumed. The loss to building and contents were \$5,000, insured. The collapse was caused by the foundation digging too near the foundation walls.

Earthquake in Lower Canada.

Quebec, Du Lotp, Can., April 20.—At 12:40 yesterday morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt here. It passed from north to south, and lasted only three or four seconds.

St. Paul's Bay, Que., April 20.—A very strong earthquake shock, which lasted nearly three minutes, was felt here about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Wisconsin Tobacco Market.

JAMESVILLE, Wis., April 20.—Wisconsin tobacco growers are remaining hopeful. After a period of depression that seemed likely never to end, the market begins to show signs of recovery. The price of tobacco is rising, although prices are still low. Seed-beds for the new crop are already being prepared. The acreage planted will be considerably larger than that of last year.

Improvement Necessary on the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Secretary of War, in a communication sent to the Senate yesterday, says it will require an expenditure of \$316,450, of which \$195,200 can be profitably spent during the next fiscal year, to protect the lowlands along the Missouri river. There is said to be valuable railroad and manufacturing property on this low land.

Re-nominated.

GENEVA, Ill., April 20.—C. E. Partridge, of Lake, was made chairman, and J. K. LeBaron, of Kane, secretary of the Fifth Congressional District Republican convention. Congressman A. J. Hopkins had no opposition, and was nominated by acclamation.

A Wisconsin Town Flooded.

PORTAGE, Wis., April 20.—A large portion of the town of Portage, Wis., has been flooded, caused by a break in the levee on the west bank of the Wisconsin. Farms are also submerged, and the agricultural season will be set back fully one month.

Mr. S. A. Bell, founder and proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, is dead.

He leaves an estate valued at nearly \$20,000,000.

NEW BOOK STORE!

KING & SKELLY

Will occupy the store two doors West of Postoffice with a complete stock of

Bibles, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Albums, Blank Books!

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

In Fact Everything To be Found in a First Class Book Store.

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AN ASSURED SUCCESS!

OUR NEXT SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST.

FABRIC GLOVES.	
Divided into Five Lots.	
LOT 1	5c worth up to 20c
LOT 2	12c worth up to 30c
LOT 3	13c worth up to 40c
LOT 4	25c worth up to 50c
LOT 5	35c worth up to 75c

KID GLOVES.

A bona fide bargain: 5 button, embroidered back 69c; Value \$1.00. COLORS: Drab, Tan, Black and Opera Shades. Prices on all our well-known brands of Kid Gloves reduced to cost this day.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE. Parasols and Sun Shades. The Largest Line in the City.

ARCHIE REID.

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EMBROIDERIES!

Beautiful things in matched sets Flouncings and Allovers. Handsome effects in Colored Embroideries and Allovers to match the plain materials.

LACES. Exquisite line of Black and Cream Allover Laces and Flouncings. Many elegant patterns in Lace Edgings up to \$15 a yard. Don't fail to see our immense line of Torchon and MEDICHA Laces.

Table Linens, Napkins, Deylies, Fancy Table Spreads,

TIDIES, TOWELS, ETC. EVERYTHING NEW.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS. MANEEL, THE NEW FABRIC FOR SKIRTS.

A substitute for Moreen; retains its elastic finish, after washing, without starch. Price, 50 cents.

CURTAINS. Lace, Chenille, Madras, Heavy Drapery and Novelty Curtains up to \$25 a pair and elegant things in yard goods, all styles and prices. Stock never larger. OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR is unequalled.

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BARGAINS IN LACE FLOUNCINGS!

We offer a line of Spanish Gimpure Silk Flounces at \$1.50 to \$3.00 a yard, worth one-third more than our price. White, Cream and Beige Duchess, Bro-dery, Valenciennes, Oriental and Egyptian Flounces, with Allovers and Edges to match. We call particular attention to Oriental and Egyptian Flounces at 75c, value \$1.00. Oriental and Egyptian Flounces at 50c, value 75c. Brodery Flounces 75c, \$1, \$1.25, value \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Confident we show the largest and best selected line of these goods in the city and at prices less than ever before offered.

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